



American-Made Energy Freedom Act

Securing Long Term Solutions: The bill funds alternative, renewable, and advanced energy incentives.

- ☑ **American-Made Energy Trust Fund:** Creates a trust fund in which the lease and royalty revenue from oil production in ANWR is deposited. The money in the fund can only be used for energy-related activities described in the following provisions.
- ☑ **Cellulosic Ethanol:** Develops a production tax credit for cellulosic ethanol (CBE). The credit will be \$.74/gallon on top of \$.51/gallon for ethanol blender's credit (VEETC) – for a total of \$1.25/gallon. This credit will be capped at \$1.25 billion. The credit will be phased out as the price per barrel of oil goes above \$40; the CBE credit will disappear at \$71 a barrel. CBE is a renewable fuel produced from plants which can be found in all 50 states. According to Department of Energy studies, CBE reduces greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 85 percent over reformulated gasoline.
- ☑ **Coal-to-Liquid:** Extends the \$.50/gallon Coal-to-Liquid (CTL) excise tax credit from the current sunset of 2009 to 2023 and sets an overall cap of \$1.5 billion. The CTL credit would be phased out as the price per barrel of oil goes above \$45 and will disappear at \$70 a barrel. Coal liquefaction can produce a virtually sulfur-free diesel fuel which is cleaner than conventional diesel. This technology could produce approximately 2.6 million barrels of fuel (109 million gallons) per day by 2025 and meet 10% of projected U.S. oil demand.
- ☑ **Solar Power:** Extends Energy Policy Act residential and business solar and fuel cell investment tax credits through 2012, with enhanced modifications to the residential solar credit (\$2,000 per ½ kw installed). In the southwestern United States, nine commercial concentrated solar power plants produce about 354 megawatts of electricity. That's enough to power more than 85,500 homes per year.
- ☑ **Funds the Advanced Biofuel Technologies Program:** Provides grants to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, transportation fuels, and other commercial purposes. Woody biomass utilization can help reduce or offset the cost and increase the quality of restoration or hazardous fuel reduction treatments in over 100 million acres of America's federal lands.
- ☑ **Fund the Integrated Biorefinery Demonstration and University Biodiesel Programs:** Develops programs on cellulosic biomass, biofuels, bio-based products, and integrated biorefineries, as well as biodiesel fuel for electric power generation with industry and institutions of higher education. Biodiesel blended with petroleum-based diesel can reduce emissions of carbon dioxide — a chief greenhouse gas — by up to 80%.
- ☑ **Fund the Improved Biomass Use Grant Program:** Commercial byproducts from municipal solid waste (MSW) and cellulosic biomass loan guarantee program. This will assist institutions in the construction of facilities for the processing and conversion of MSW and cellulosic biomass into fuel ethanol and other commercial byproducts.
- ☑ **Investment in production technology, facility construction, and capacity improvements:** Provides loan guarantees for four projects to demonstrate the commercial feasibility and viability of converting cellulosic biomass or sucrose into ethanol. Furthermore, provides funding for research, development, and implementation of renewable fuel production technologies.
- ☑ **Commitment to Clean Energy fund:** Provide financial commitment by investing in projects that avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants and greenhouse gasses. This includes but is not limited to such projects as advanced fossil energy, hydrogen fuel cells, advanced nuclear energy, carbon sequestration, and energy efficiency technologies.

Securing Short Term Relief: The bill provides a short term source of crude oil.

- ☑ Opens the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to exploration for energy resources (*Lease Revenue = \$3 billion; Royalty Revenue = \$36 billion/30yrs*).